





re a very good and respectable sort of people, lovers of order and religion, and that, besides, they actually fight the battles of these writers in America." Let these malignant men only be able to stir up the means of doing you mischief, and the authors of these humble writings will soon see, that their hatred, like the bullet, is no respecter of parties or persons. Before the allies were in France, they told us, that all the "sound part of the community," (keep this phrase in mind) were decidedly in favor of the king, and especially the "good and respectable Bourgeoisie." But, now they announce to us, with delight, the sums of money and the masses of food and drink, which, as they tell us, the allies are compelling the "sound" as well as unsound to pay. They tell us, with particular satisfaction, that the "honest old marshal Blucher," is quartering his soldiers upon the people of Paris; that is upon the good and respectable Bourgeoisie, who were so hearty and faithful in the cause of the king. This is the treatment they approve of as to the royalists in France; this is the way, in which they turn round upon their friends there. And, would they not do the same towards their friends in America?

I will here insert a passage from the Times newspaper and one from the Courier, under the date of the 28th July, 1815, in order to give you a specimen of the views of our leading public prints. And again and again I beseech you to mark well their conduct: for I tell you, as, indeed, you must know, that they are not singular in their way of thinking. We will first hear the Courier:

"We have been given to understand that the conditions which the allied sovereigns think it necessary to dictate to France in her twice captured capital, will be made known in a few days. One of the French papers on Monday announces that the treaty of Paris is to be maintained—that of course the territory of France remains untouched—that there are to be contributions imposed for the expenses of the war, all participation in which it is understood, have been renounced by two of the Powers (we trust we are not one)—that the allied troops will soon retire, except about 150,000 Russians, who will evacuate the country by 25,000 at a time, in proportion as the French army becomes re-organized; that the Emperor of Austria has declared, that wishing to avoid all causes of jealousy or umbrage, he will not leave a single Austrian corps in France. The Journalist then concludes with compliments to the magnanimity of the Allied Powers. Magnanimity! call it rather folly; but we do not and cannot believe them to be capable of throwing away in this manner the advantages they have gained, and of sacrificing their duty to their subjects. Leave the French territory as it was! and thus leave her the power to disturb again the repose of Europe! endanger Belgium! for will any man say she can be secure whilst France keeps her northern fortresses?—The paragraph, therefore, in the Paris Journal, cannot be correct. The following arrangement, we hear, will be found to be nearer the truth—The immediate disbanding of the army of the Loire by the King—an Ordinance to that effect may be expected in a day or two.—Why not extend the Decree to the other armies of France? The raising another army comprised of men that have proved their fidelity to the King. The delivery en depot to the Allies of the three strongest fortresses till this new army is raised and ready to act.—Eight millions of francs as an indemnification to the Allies of their expenses; (800 millions would not indemnify them.)—The punishment of the principal offenders to be left to the prudence of the King.—If such be the principal outlines of the new arrangements, we can only say, that they will be any thing but satisfactory. A new army may be faithful and loyal to the King and the King may be pacifically inclined; but suppose he should not; suppose his successor should not; suppose he should be forced to follow the war-like impulse of the nation. The real wise, and same policy is to reduce the power of France; that is the only way to prevent her from disturbing the peace of Europe. It is with nations as with individuals. Who of us, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENEMY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY? We should insist upon the surrender, or at least the razing, all the northern fortresses of France; we should make her give up spoils of Louis XIV. Why not bestow Lorraine upon Austria, and Alsace upon Prussia? Lastly, every one of her pictures and statues should be removed."

Pray mark well the words, which I have put in large capitals. Mark the words: "who of us, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENEMY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY?" Mark these words, write them, engrave them, in your minds; never lose sight of them for a moment. They speak to you, and that, too, with a voice of thunder.—But, to turn to France. You see, now, they are acting as if the king—aye, as if the Bourbon king was their enemy. He was every thing that was good, till the allies got possession of the capital, many of the fortresses, and a large part of the territory of France; before that time, these men only wanted to get rid of Napoleon, that disturber of Europe; but the moment France was in their hands, they could no longer trust even the king. They now, as you see, wish to dismember and cripple and even destroy France. They now cry for the destruction of the power, not of any men or any party, but the power of France herself. Let us now hear the Editor of the Times of the same date. After calling upon the government to murder Napoleon; after asserting, that, if he be not publicly put to death, Despard was murdered, he proceeds thus:—

"It is considered, what effect the knowledge of his being in existence must necessarily have on the disaffected in every part of Europe? They will think, and think with truth, that the Allied Sovereigns are afraid to touch the life of a man who has so many adherents and admirers. This of course, will increase the

number of his adherents and the fervour of their admiration. If, in the depth of his degradation, their idol can inspire respect, if the cultivators of religion, and virtue, and loyalty, are forced to bow down before the splendor of his crimes, even when under eclipses, what must they do at the happy moment, when he bursts forth again from behind the cloud—a moment towards which his followers will look with more devout anxiety than the Indian does at the first dawning of a day, marked by astrology as the most fortunate of his life. Indeed it must be granted that the extraordinary escapes which this man has had from the hands of justice are well calculated to create a kind of superstition in the minds of those who have been already dazzled by his fame. He trusts himself to those whom he has most injured, as Daniel braved the fury of the lions, or as the three Brethren walked through the fiery furnace—and our folly, our cowardice works the miracle of his safety!—As long as he lives, therefore, treason and rebellion must be every where at work. His escape, his release, his re-appearance must be constantly expected. Instead of an infamous criminal, he will be considered as an injured Prince unjustly kept from the embraces and salutations of a longing people; and when at last he breaks prison (which sooner or later he undoubtedly will do), his return will be more triumphant, and his power more consolidated than ever. He is to be guarded by an English regiment. But the whole regiment is not always on guard—is it imagined that an English sentinel alone can neither be bribed nor eluded? In the English army, too, it may be asked whether there are none of those weak and unreflecting men, who admire daring successful crime? To speak plainly, is it not a known fact, that many even of the English officers are personal admirers of Napoleon Bonaparte? Most of these young gentlemen (for it is of the younger sort that I speak) have no better reading than the Morning Chronicle, or the Edinburgh Review, or some other worthless production, in which the Monster is usually described as the first of Heroes, the great Captain of the age, &c.—It is no wonder that such studies should dazzle their imagination, and confound their moral sense; and we may be assured that so long as Napoleon Bonaparte lives this very serious evil will go on increasing."

Now, can you suppose, that a Monster, like this writer, who would commit a deliberate murder in revenge on a man for being an object of admiration, would not, if he could, gladly cut at your throats, men, women, and children? The fears that the wretched feels and describes are a proof of the falsehoods of his accusation; for, if Napoleon's deeds were such as he asserts them to have been, what reason can there be to take away his life lest so large a part of mankind should still feel an interest in his fate? He would have Napoleon murdered, not because he has done that which has made him an object of hatred and contempt; but because he has done that, which has made him an object of love and admiration. Having thus disposed of Napoleon, he comes to the French army, the whole of whom also, he seems to wish to see disposed of in the same bloody way.

"The first point," says he, "and without which all others would be nugatory, is that the army of the Loire, whatever may be the terms on which the King might be disposed to accept of its submission, shall be disbanded; an intimation to that effect will, we have some reason to suppose, be published in a day or two. If the troops give up their arms, disperse and retire, as they will be required to do, their past rebellion, atrocious as it has been, will be overlooked; but should they obstinately persevere in their criminal conduct, we suppose that they themselves can hardly wish to be forgiven; a preponderating force will be sent against them. Indeed, that this army got together by treason, led by the traitor himself into the field, and there defeated, should think it possible that it can co-exist with any regular and legal government, is incredible. Our great doubt as to the effectual execution of this article, results from the character and habits of the men; they are chiefly without homes, inured only to camps, garrisons, battles, and familiar with no other hopes than such as are incident to those courses of life, plunder, advancement, or what they term glory; so that it is next to impossible that such men should ever learn to limit themselves to the sober expectations of TRANQUIL LIFE."

So that, if these men now attempt to prevent the absolute and entire conquest of their country, they are not to expect to avoid being hanged; and, if they lay down their arms and are willing to disperse, they "have no home," and it is impossible, or next to impossible, that they should ever return to tranquil life. At once ruffian and hypocrite! He knows well, that, if that army could be completely annihilated, France would have no chance of salvation. But let me beseech you to recollect what these men formerly said about the persons composing this same army. While Napoleon was leading this army to victory; while this army was following him over Europe, these writers bewailed their fate. They were then poor unhappy youths, dragged from the firesides of their fond and respectable parents, tied hand and foot, and thus carried to the army and compelled to fight. Oh! how these writers "pitied" them and their parents! Aye, that they did, from the bottom of their souls! Vile hypocrites, and they now call the same persons robbers. They say that they are "without homes," and recommend the massacre of them, it being next to impossible, that they should return to tranquil life.

And, do your Federalists, imagine, that they would be put in possession of power, if these men could stir up a conquering enemy against you upon their principles? If once they saw your country overrun, your government put to the rout, they would that very moment talk of

the whole of you in a lump. They would call every thing folly, "criminal weakness," short of the utter ruin of your country. Nay, have you not already had a specimen of their moderation? Before the victories over Napoleon last year, they always talked of the "sound part" of you. They only wished to defend our rights, and to live upon good terms with you. They said that the "sound part of the people" were with them; and that the war party were a French faction, who hated England because she was the great "Bulwark of Religion." Do you remember how they changed their tone, all in a moment, when they heard of the fall of Napoleon? Do you remember that they then said that no peace could be made with JAMES MADISON; that no treaty ought to be signed, except at the headquarters of the English army in the heart of the United States? Do you remember how soon they dropped all distinctions in their invectives, and called for the flagging of the "Americans"? Do you remember that they insisted, that no peace should be made with you, until your political institutions had been subverted, until your civil and political state had been destroyed; until that "mischievous example of successful DEMOCRATIC REBELLION" had been done away? Until this was effected, they said that there could be no safety for the regular governments of the civilized world. Not a word did they then say about the sound part of the community; not a word about the Federalists; not a word about "the good people in the Eastern States;" not a word about Mr. Otis or the other Ministers, whom they used to praise. They looked upon the conquest of your country as sure; and they were preparing for calling aloud for the "punishment" of you all. It was the "mischievous example of the success of Democratic Rebellion" that they wished to destroy. And were not the Federalists Democratic Rebels as well as the rest? All your presidents and all your governors, were according to these men's views of the matter, "Democratic Rebels." What reason, then, could they have to suppose, that they were, by these writers, intended to be spared any more than the rest of the people? In all their praises of "the sound part of the people" they were actuated by the desire of obtaining the aid of the Federalists in rendering your ruin more certain and more complete.

Two months have not passed over our heads since these writers were applauding the sending of arms and ammunition to the royalists of La Vendee, whom they called brave, faithful, religious, and whom they urged on to exterminate the Jacobins, as they called them, who were opposed to the Bourbons. Now, because the Vendeanos do not seem to relish the total conquest, the dismemberment, and the utter ruin of their country by foreign armies, they confound them with the army of Davoust; they lump them along with the other parties; and, even accuse them of ingratitude? They are called ungrateful to England, because they do not appear inclined to aid in the despoiling even the king of his territories; even that king to fight for whom they received their arms and ammunition! But, what is this more than they had before done with regard to your Federalists? When they saw notices of the Meeting of the Convention at Hartford, they chuckled with delight. They cheered them on. They applauded the conduct of the promoters. But, when the Convention broke up, with merely agreeing to an application to be made to the several states to join them in demanding a reform of the Federal Constitution, our writers turned round upon them with reproaches of all sorts—"What!" said the Times newspaper, "is THAT ALL! We expected a division of the Union to be declared at once; or, at least, the impeachment of Madison and his associates. These conventionalists are men of no vigor. Why do they not, like the brave Vendeanos, take up arms and co-operate with our naval and military commanders?" This was what we expected. Or, at the very least, we expected the neutrality of the New-England States to be declared. As things now stand, these States ought no longer to experience our forbearance, seeing the ingratitude with which our past forbearances has been repaid."

Was there ever impudence like this heard of before? Is not this insulting the feelings of mankind? And, what humiliation must it have been to Mr. Otis and others, to have been objects of such men's praise! I do not impute to the Hartford Convention the base design of aiding in the subjugation of the country and in the destruction of freedom amongst men; but if we take the then circumstances of America into view, it is impossible to deny that they intended so to embarrass the General Government as to compel it to do what would have been disgraceful, at least to their country, in order to sink their rivals and raise themselves upon their ruin; and this was, to say the least of it, carrying party spirit to an unwarrantable length.—There is no doubt in my mind, nor in that of any man of information that I have ever conversed with on the subject, that it was the encouragement held out by the conduct of men in the Eastern States, which prolonged the war after the peace of Paris; and indeed, it was that encouragement, which more than any thing else, produced the war. I hope that those men will now take warning. That, they, like the Vendeanos will now see, that the praises bestowed on them by our writers are only upon the presumption, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to aid in the subjugation of their country.

If we were asked why these writers of ours should be such implacable enemies to the freedom and happiness of mankind; why they should desire to stir up war, internal strife, and all manner of evil against every nation, where freedom is enjoyed, I might answer, that I am not bound to show the cause of their abominable wishes, having so clearly shewn that they have those wishes. But, the cause appears to be this—they see, they feel, that the taxes in England, joined to other causes, must, if the world be left in quiet for years, produce a great degree of decline in this country.—These men have, for many years, been bawlers for war. They now tell us, that the war has been crowned with glorious success; but they foresee that peace to us will be not what peace usually has been. They saw that the peace of Paris instead of crowding our ports with ships and goods and filling our streets with the bustle of trade, produced a calm, a stillness, as to trade, truly gloomy. They saw that our own people flocked to France for comfortable living. They saw enterprising tradesmen and manufacturers flocking to America. They saw the houses in and near London untenanted. They every where heard of the decay of trade, and of ruined farmers. They saw that without a law to raise the price of corn, the taxes could not be paid by either landlord or tenant. They saw, in short, that the war had created the cause of impossibility to live in peace; while France on one side, and America on the other, held forth the temptations of liberty and abundance. And they saw, which observe, was not the smallest object of their terror, that the landlords and tenants, in almost every part of the country, complained of the hard-

ships of tithes, and pointed out the example of France, where tithes had been abolished. They know, that we have about forty five millions of pounds, or 180 millions of dollars, a YEAR, to pay in taxes forever, being the interest of the debt, instead of the nine millions of pounds, or 36 millions of dollars, which we had to pay on this account before the war. They see, that in consequence of the increase of industry produced in France by the revolution, and of our burdens produced by the war, the French are able to sell at much less than half the price that we must sell at or must leave the taxes unpaid.—They see all these things. They are seized with the panic, that the "tight little Island" will become as desert as that on which CAPTAIN LAKE put the poor fellow Jeffries, who was saved by the kindness of one of your countrymen; and, in the rage, inspired by their forebodings, they would, if they could, render every other country too miserable for man to live in. They do not recommend the reducing of the army to what it was before the war. They know that this would not answer their purpose. They might recommend the reduction of the navy; but, then, you stare them in the face. The Civil List is indispensable. They would recommend to wipe off the debt; but, then, the whole system crumbles to atoms. Their last resource is, the hope, by their writings, to stir up the means of making other nations still more wretched.

The state of this country, as regards the means of enjoying happiness, may be pretty correctly estimated by this one fact: namely, that a notice has been given, in the House of Commons, that a measure will be proposed, early in the next session, to lay a tax upon the property of all persons, who shall go to reside out of the king's dominions, from which tax those residing in them shall be exempt. I do not believe it likely for such a law to pass; but, after what we have seen, I do not pronounce it to be impossible. At any rate, the idea has been seriously enough entertained to produce its mention in Parliament. Reflect, then, for a moment, on the means which must be used in order to assess such a tax: reflect on the immediate superintendence which it would give the government over the person of every man of property: reflect on the vassal-like degradation to which it would reduce us: reflect on the passions, which such a state of restraint would engender; and, then, form to yourselves an idea of the desperation, which must have been the parent of such a proposition. The truth is, that the amount of taxes is so great, that all but the immense fortunes are sinking under the weight; and that, too, with a rapidity that is quite astonishing. The necessities of the government require so large a part of every man's income and earnings, that numbers are seeking the means of escaping the demand. Taxes, when excessive, must create paupers; because they go on pressing the whole of a people downwards; and, of course, those who are but just above the poor list, are forced into it. It has lately been stated in Parliament, and that, too, by GEORGE ROSE, that the beggars, the common beggars, in the metropolis alone, have increased to thirty thousand! Equal to nearly half the whole population of Philadelphia, when I lived in it. This fact appears to have been stated by Geo. Rose as introductory to a measure for putting a stop to the evil. But how? Would he send the beggars to the country? We are overstocked already. Observe, trifling as is this village, scarcely a day passes without bringing one, and generally more, beggars to my door. The vagrant act warrants us taking them before a justice and having them punished. But, who will take the trouble, even if he wishes to do it? Thus are they left to wander about. They swarm over the country like the vermin upon their own bodies; and are produced by causes nearly similar. I have here stated two striking facts; my authority is the Parliament itself. I state them here in the face of the country, and I thus invite contradiction, if that be possible. Let me, in this place, observe, however, that I do not look upon myself as bound to refrain from making use of the press of America, when I shall think, that I ought to state truths, which I dare not state here; but, I never will send to that press any thing, which even a Federalist will not say, that I ought to be permitted to publish in any part of the world. I write with the strong desire of being read. I see several millions of readers on the other side of the Atlantic. I know many facts, many arguments occur to me, which I am anxious to convey to the whole world if possible; and, if I am forbidden, under enormous pains and penalties, to convey them through the press of this country, is there any reason why I should not convey them through the press of a country, where the prohibition does not exist, and where any one is at liberty to contradict, or to canvass all I may say? The French and English writers, who used to have their works published at the Hague, at Amsterdam, at Geneva, or elsewhere abroad, were never regarded as guilty of foul play; but on the contrary, were, by every lover of truth, applauded for the zeal which urged them to resort to their method of overcoming the obstacles to its promulgation.

To return now to the cause of the malicious efforts, of the writers, of whom I have so often spoken, and to draw your attention to which efforts is the principal object of this address, this cause appears to me to be the apprehensions which the present state of England excites, joined to a hatred of the very name of liberty and revolution, contracted by these illiberal men ever since they heard them associated with the name of Frenchman. This, I am well convinced, is the real cause of their rancour against France and America, both of which, as they constantly show, they would gladly see utterly annihilated. Whether there be OTHER PERSONS, who entertain the same apprehensions and wishes, I must leave you to conjecture. But, I know that they do, because they discover the fact by their words. They have said, that America must be put back for a century. They have called the attention of the government to the growth of your navy. They have said, that, if it be not strangled in its birth, it will be dangerous. They actually proposed to make you give up all your ships of war, to stipulate never to build another, and never more to cast a cannon or a ball.

You will laugh at this; but I beg you not to laugh at it; or, at least, to do something else besides laugh. In the whole extent of the world, it may happen, that their principles may find the means to work up some power to assail you. Therefore, I say, be on your guard. Peace is what you ought to desire; but, it is peace accompanied with safety. To preserve peace you must always be well prepared for your defence, at least. The navy you will not neglect. Its increase is not dangerous to your freedom; or, not in the way or degree that a larger standing army would be considered to be dangerous. It is the necessity of adopting, now in the hour of peace, an efficient system of internal defence—defence of your territory and homes, that I am anxious to impress upon your minds. A large body of soldiers by profession you cannot have without destroying your liberties. You must all be prepared to

march from your immediate homes; and all be able to make a skilful use of your arms.

MR. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who is generally called Major Cartwright, from his having been a major in the Northamptonshire militia, who quitted the service, as a lieutenant of the navy, in the year 1775 or 1776, because he would not fight against what he deemed the cause of freedom; who to the age of 75, has persevered for 40 years, and still perseveres, in unremitting endeavors to obtain a reform in Parliament; this venerable patriot, beloved by all who know him for his gentle and amiable manners, and honored for his talents and integrity even by those who are the enemies of his political principles, seeing the danger of invasion on the part of France, in the year 1803, and seeing the government in great consternation as to securing the means of defence, republished a work which he had published some time before, entitled ENGLAND'S ZEUS, a copy of which he sent to all the members of the royal family, to all the ministers, and many other men of weight in the country. To this work, a copy of which is sent to Mr. Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, I beg leave to call your attention. In some of its details it cannot be adopted by you, on account of the difference in the division of the territory and of the civil authorities of the two countries. But, its objects being to put the country in a situation to be able, at all times, to defend itself against any enemy, however numerous and valiant, without a standing army, and without regular soldiers; its basis being the duty of arms bearing inseparably from the right of representation in the legislature, it appears to me, that all its principles and all its out-lines are exactly suited to your case.

In the hope that what I have said may awaken amongst you some portion of that serious reflection which the subject demands, and in the stronger hope, that you will derive great and useful information from the work of Mr. Cartwright, I remain your friend,

WM. COBBETT.  
P.S.—Since writing the above, the peace between America and the Algerine Dey has been announced as a report. Perhaps your Commodore had authority to make peace—Certainly, with such a power, cannon balls are the best negotiators. Whether the pirates will abide by the treaty or not, if it has been made, your government, has done itself great honor in the affair. This event will not, however, give satisfaction all over the world. Algiers was a sort of cur to be set on as occasion may require. However, you have broken his jaws, and made him retire to his den for the present. This is truly a noble use to make of naval power! It cannot fail to enhance your fame, to give pleasure to your friends, and to add to the mortification and vindictiveness of your enemies.—I do not believe the news. But, if true, here is another thing which Mr. Madison has accomplished previous to his being "deposed."

**New & Cheap Goods.**  
JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store next door to Mr. Asa Blanchard's, on Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey, Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPH I. LEMON.  
October 28. 44-tf  
P.S. The part of the house unoccupied by me, say two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.  
J. I. L.

**FOUND,**  
A few days since, on the farm of Col. James Trotter, in the woods, between his house, and Mr. Blair's, a Man's SADDLE, which has apparently been used but little; the Girth was broken. There was attached to it a Saddle Cloth of striped Linsey.—The owner can get it by applying at the farm of Col. J. Trotter, and paying the expenses of this advertisement.  
Lexington Oct. 28. 44—3t.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**  
I OFFER FOR SALE, 302 Acres of Land, OF THE FIRST QUALITY, In Jefferson county, twelve miles above Louisville, and within one of the river Ohio. There is about 100 acres cleared, and under good fences. The improvements tolerable, a variety of fruit trees lately planted—there is on the premises 4 or 5 never failing springs. This tract is worthy any person's attention, who wishes to purchase. It lies near the river Ohio, and convenient to the flourishing town of Louisville. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
EDWARD GATEWOOD.  
October 8, 1815. 44—3\*

**Eastern Bills of Exchange,**  
May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at 60 days sight, by application to J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.  
October 13, 1815.—42 tf

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just opened a large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MERCHANDISE, SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.**  
JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43—

**FOR SALE,**  
THE Three Store BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.  
TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner.  
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

**6 1-4 Cents Reward.**  
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th of September, an apprentice named HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, about 16 years of age, of a dark complexion, has a down look. The above reward will be given, but no other charges paid.  
43-3 WM. FISHER.

**SINE QUA NON.**  
**The Grand National Lottery, NOW DRAWING,**  
Has progressed up to the 10th day, and the first drawn No. on the 20th day's drawing, will be entitled to the first grand stationary prize of \$20,000! The subscriber has few tickets yet unsold, which will be warranted undrawn up to the 16th day inclusive.  
Present price of Tickets \$15, to be had (on early application) of WM. ROBINSON.  
At his office, next door to John D. Clifford's store, Lexington.  
Has also STAMPS for sale.  
43-tf October 25.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. CLAY is re-elected to Congress—without opposition.

## FIRE!

This town was alarmed last week THREE times by the cry of fire—and, according to custom, the citizens were unprepared to meet them—notwithstanding the ostentatious parades some times made by our fire companies. We believe that every fire engine in the place was out of order!—Two of the alarms were deceptive—one fire ended in the loss of a valuable brick stable and six valuable horses.

Fellow-Citizens—take warning in time—Two-thirds of Petersburg, Va. was lately destroyed by fire—The last Pittsburgh paper informs us that 40 or 50,000 dollars worth of property had, the day before, been destroyed by fire in that place.

To obviate the impression which Lady HAMILTON's correspondence, (with Lord Nelson and others) is calculated to make, to the discredit of the morals of the English nobility and gentry, our Federal Editors, says the Albany Register, are publishing a note of Lady Hamilton, declaring the correspondence to be a forgery. But unfortunately Mr. LAMONT's note proves itself to be a forgery, BEARING DATE LONG AFTER HER DEATH.

A vessel had arrived at New-York, which left Havre on the first of September, the captain and passengers of which state, that reports existed of a treaty of peace being signed; that the army of the Loire had sworn allegiance to the king and been disbanded; that Marshal NEY had been tried, condemned and shot; that several other marshals and general officers were under trial, and some had been ordered into exile, and that Savary and L'Allouand had been sent to Malta; but another vessel which left Havre on the next day, contradicts the report of NEY's execution, though that event was expected.

The British are sending out 10,000 regular soldiers to Canada, and fortifying the ports on the frontiers of that colony.

## To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen—I hand you for publication a letter, which was received in my absence from the country, from his excellency governor Shelby, of Kentucky. Since my return, sickness has prevented an earlier attention to its publication. As the sentiments which it expresses are general with respect to our navy and private armed vessels, I conceive it my duty for that reason to give it publicity; and it is likewise due to the officers and crew of the gen. Armstrong, thus to make known to them the approbation of his excellency.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1815.

Frankfort, (Kentucky) May 8th, 1815.

Sir—The return of peace to our country, upon honorable terms, with a national character, exalted in an eminent degree, affords us leisure to review the various conflicts in which that character has been developed.

On the ocean where we had most to dread we have found a rich harvest of glory; and the American tars have secured to themselves the admiration of the world. To the officers and crews of our public vessels, much is due; and the nation through its public functionaries, and in other forms, has fully demonstrated its gratitude. We are not less indebted to the officers and crews of our private armed vessels—instances of talents, skill, discipline, and of a determined unconquerable bravery have been manifested by our privateersmen; when their situations might have presented to ordinary minds sufficient inducement for avoiding the contest, nothing but a generous and noble patriotism could have led to such deeds; I have no reason to believe that the nation at large is not fully impressed with the gratitude due to this class of our heroes. But I have regretted that there has been so few demonstrations of that sentiment; you will, therefore, although a stranger to you, permit me for myself, individually, and in behalf of the state over which I have the honor to preside, to assure you that the conduct of yourself and of your officers and crew in the defence of the General Armstrong, in the port of Faval, merits the first applause of the nation and is duly appreciated by our citizens.

No one conflict during the war has placed the American character in so proud a view.

The business of the attack in a neutral port, the overwhelming force of the assailants; the small prospect of success to yourself and crew, and the unparalleled disparity of loss, demonstrated a combination of talents, skill and heroism, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

I trust our government will lose no time in demanding a fair remuneration of the vessel and her apparel, &c. and that it will be prosecuted with effect.

May you, your officers and crew, long live to enjoy the laurels you so nobly won.

I have the honor to be with high consideration of respect and esteem, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Capt. Samuel C. Reid, late commander of the U. S. privateer Gen. Armstrong.

NASHVILLE, October 31.

## ANOTHER CREEK WAR.

The pious faith of the restless Creek Indians again compels the relinquishment of ease and comfort for the hardships and privations of the tented field. The annexed executive order will be read with mixed emotions of indignation and regret by every Tennesseean. Indignation at the treachery of the foe, and regret that his perfidy requires chastisement at their hands. There appears to be a perverseness in that tribe that must sooner or later terminate in the total extinguishment of it, and as the recent clemency of our troops seems to have been misunderstood, it is probable such measures will be taken as will remove all causes for future drafts of the militia for the purpose of preserving peace on that frontier.

Executive Office, Nashville, October 29, 1815.

Sir—By a letter received from Maj. Gen. Gaines, dated, Head Quarters, Eastern Section, 14th October, 1815, I am directed to cause one thousand of the militia of the state of Tennessee to be raised, organized and held in readiness to rendezvous at South West Point, when ordered.

You will cause the commanders of the first and second divisions of the militia of this state each to furnish five hundred men, to be armed with good rifles and otherwise completely equipped, to serve six months tour of duty; although, it is stated by general Gaines, that he feels fully persuaded the objects of the campaign will be accomplished in a much shorter period.

You will order that those troops be organized into companies—the component parts of which will be one captain, one 1st and one 2nd lieutenant, one ensign, one drummer, one fifer,

six sergeants, five corporals, and ninety privates. The whole to comprise one regiment. You will detail the field officers of this regiment by taking the commandant and first major from the second division, and the lieutenant colonel and second major from the first division—due regard must also be paid to the militia law in calling the captains and subaltern officers into service, in order that the eldest who have not performed duty shall be selected.

It must be distinctly understood that each captain will without delay return a complete muster roll, noting the number of arms and accoutrements—to the end that muskets may be provided for all delinquents; those returns must be forwarded to each Major General of a division, with the least possible delay, and by them transmitted in like manner to the adjutant general's office, at this place.

I have it in command to state, this regiment is to form a component part of the army designed to check the hostilities of the Creek Indians, in opposing the establishment of the boundary line called for in the late treaty.

The United States' Quarter Masters and Contractor will furnish supplies in their respective departments.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M'NIN.

Col. A. HYNES.

From the Georgia Argus, October 11.

At a council held at Toxanbatchie on the 1st ult. the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, in entire disregard to the most solemn obligations, refused to abide by the terms of the treaty heretofore recognized by them, and duly ratified in February last.

In consequence of this information, Maj. Gen. Gaines of the United States' Army, has called upon the Executive of this state for two thousand militia to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins, on the shortest notice, for the purpose of enabling him, with the United States' troops, to check any hostile movements against the Commissioners engaged in running the boundary line, or against our frontiers.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1815.

An intelligent gentleman lately from Europe informs, that the greatest facility is now given, by the British government, to the discharge of seamen from their ships who claim to be Americans. The clamours of the British seamen who were in want of employment, were stated to have contributed to produce this facility; but we view it also as a strong evidence of the wish of the British government, to preserve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two nations.

Fed. Gaz.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Mexico, according to the latest accounts, was steadily advancing to the completion of her independence; having chosen a congress, according to the constitution. She has an army of 70,000 men, but suffers the want of arms and munitions of war.—Columb.

There is great reason to believe that the surrender or capture of Bonaparte was effected by means of Pouché. It is certain that when the former left Paris, he was followed by general Becker and his aids-de-camp. This attendance of the general not having been desired, Bonaparte remarked it, and when they arrived at Rochfort, told him that he did so. Becker replied, that he had orders to follow him wherever he went, and would obey them. The only authority of France, that could give him such orders was the provisional government, of which Pouché was the leading member. This anecdote was related at one of the first tables in Paris, at a dinner given by a man who has held high offices both under the Bourbons and under Bonaparte.—Liverpool paper.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Report of the king on the internal situation of France, on the relations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification—by the minister of general police.

SIRE—The ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for.—The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops; the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylum—the bravest are about to perish on the fields—despair will soon harken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Are there no more bonds of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unceasingly compromised by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25, as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defect, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of this people—at though humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts? Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory. The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be none in public functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, though none of them can be dangerous any more—your

majesty, in the mean time, having granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to expiate the ambition of a single man? the evils which it has produced? We were its first victims—we have delivered Europe from it twice. Tis not in foreign countries, as it is in France, that terror always troubled his repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories—and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him be obeyed; We are reproached with his successes. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought the news of victory to France if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew? We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and misfortunes.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading. The return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, fermentation is not yet extinguished, nor obedience established; the mixture of soldiers with citizens could not but throw fresh combustibles into the flame—it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether all their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an enlightened people will not submit, if they find in it the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French.—Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility; there is no blind obedience in France.—The powers have hitherto unfolded none of their designs; no one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or the authority of your majesty, or of the future.

Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror in this obscurity—but a single word, and all the dispositions of men's minds would be changed. There should be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns deign then to explain themselves. Why would they refuse this act of justice? Let them condescend to combine all their demands as so many conditions of the quietness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make part of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and what obstructions they place us and themselves. We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explications to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every man becomes murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldiers shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice, and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpassing, even in France, the excesses against which the sovereigns took up arms.—Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises! This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence. What can account for afflictions so excessive, after promise of so much moderation? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made a sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war;—what will they think on learning that it was

only then the extravagances of oppression began without battles and without resistance? The distresses which they upbraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it, since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want in moderation produced in our enemies. There could be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed; but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government nor obedience—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her. That moment approaches: Already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself in this excess of calamities brings her colors nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of the sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations—A people of thirty millions may disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together both victors and vanquished.

[From the London Globe, Aug. 24.]

We have received the answer of the French Ministers to the official note addressed to them by those of the Allied Powers, near three weeks past, in which they appoint Military Governors and order their troops to be dispersed over the Provinces.

Answer of the French Ministers to the Official Note of the Allied Sovereigns.

"The King's Ministers have received the official note addressed to them by the Ministers of the Allied Powers. The latter wish to persuade the King's Ministers, that the measures which they have commanded to the government of Paris, are such as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to re-establish the royal authority. The king's ministers, however, unfortunately, cannot regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the Sovereigns, to France and to themselves, to explain themselves on this subject. The sovereigns, doubtless, are the masters, and can do whatever they desire, but at any rate let them not say, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his Majesty, that they wish to confer any favor on him. There is already in France too much odium and ill will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart by making the nation experience the greatest losses and the deepest humiliations. What humiliation can be more afflicting than to see in a time of peace all the departments subjected to your military governors—what misfortune more to be deprecated than the dispersion of your troops over the whole face of the country? The sovereigns declared that they only made war against Napoleon, and yet all their measures relate their words, since at the present moment, when the war ought to be finished it is only about to commence. The present position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared (which it is not) it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Every where, wherever the armies are (all excepting the English) pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers and soldiers to desire.—To speak with freedom, they exceed even the atrocities of which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The measures, however, alluded to in your Note, can have no other result than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies spread themselves in our provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the sentiments of the King's Ministers on the new Decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

They have the honor to subscribe themselves, with the highest consideration,

"FALLEYRAND, "FOUCHE."

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Foreign Office, Aug. 26, 18 5.

Lord Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, has this day notified, by command of his royal highness the prince regent, to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient, and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that the Island of St Helena, shall be the place allotted for general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that Island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

Harrison County, Set.

TAKEN UP by John J.erson on Raven-creek, a BAY MARE, supposed to be 4 years old last spring, about 13 hands high, some white on the off hind foot, and some white hairs in the forehead;—appraised to \$20 before me this 9th August, 1815.

ISAAC HOLMAN, J. P.

## WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT & CO. 6th November, 1815.

## Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, Will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, near the Lexington Steam Mill

10 or 12 head of Young Cattle, Some Sheep and Hogs, 2 light Waggon and Harness, 1 Gig, &c.

Some Household Furniture, Some barrels of good winter Apples, And a few barrels excellent Cyder.

Twelve months credit will be given on all sums above Five Dollars—bond with approved security, required—On all sums under, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT MACNITT. November 2d, 1815.

## 30 DOLLARS,

Paid in 3, 6, and 9 months, will gain

## 4. 0 0 0.

The subscriber owning a very handsome property in the flourishing town of Nicholasville, which he wishes to dispose of, proposes to his friends and fellow-citizens, the following Plan—which, if encouragement is given, will be very gratefully acknowledged by him.

JAMES OWENS.

- |           |   |         |
|-----------|---|---------|
| 1 PRIZE   | the Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber, lying on Main street. The house is two stories high and well finished, and all other necessary buildings, | \$4,000 |
| 1 ditto   | a House & Lot, lying on Main street. The house one story high—also a Smoke-house, good Garden, &c.  | 2,500   |
| 1 ditto   | a back Lot, which has on it a good stable,  | 600     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto with a good Stable,   | 500     |
| 1 ditto   | a House & Lot on Back street,   | 800     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto on same street,   | 300     |
| 1 ditto   | a House and Lot, and other necessary buildings on Mulberry street—now occupied by Mr. Roan,   | 3,000   |
| 1 ditto   | a House and Lot on Main street, now occupied by Mr. Campbell—this lot is high and pleasant,   | 1,000   |
| 1 ditto   | a Lot lying on Main Cross street,   | 600     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 500     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 400     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 300     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 250     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 225     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 225     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 225     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 200     |
| 1 ditto   | a Lot of ground on Walnut street, opposite the Carding Factory,   | 200     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 200     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 180     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 170     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 160     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto ditto   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | a likely Negro Woman and Boy,   | 800     |
| 1 ditto   | an elegant Waggon and Team  | 1,000   |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto   | 800     |
| 1 ditto   | one elegant Stud-Horse, his blood not inferior to any in the state,   | 800     |
| 1 ditto   | one fine Buzzard Mare, 5 years old,   | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one fine young Horse, 6 years old,  | 150     |
| 1 ditto   | one elegant Gold Watch,   | 100     |
| 1 ditto   | one Silver ditto,   | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto ditto,  | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one House Clock,  | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto,  | 50      |
| 1 ditto   | one Desk,   | 50      |
| 1 ditto   | one Book Case,  | 50      |
| 1 ditto   | one Cupboard,   | 45      |
| 1 ditto   | one Bureau,   | 40      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto,  | 30      |
| 1 ditto   | one Feather Bed,  | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto. Bedstead and Bedding,  | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto.  | 75      |
| 1 ditto   | one dozen Chairs,   | 25      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto,  | 20      |
| 1 ditto   | one Cow,  | 20      |
| 1 ditto   | one ditto,  | 15      |
| 1 ditto   | Hogs, &c.   | 50      |
| 1 ditto   | Household and Kitchen Furniture,  | 300     |
| 1 ditto   | one Lot of ground lying on Main street, adjoining Major Netherland,   | 400     |
| 947 ditto | Foreign Histories, at \$7 83 1/2 cts each,  | 7,420   |

1000 Tickets, at \$30 each, is \$30,000.

Good and sufficient titles will be made to the above property, in thirty days after the completion of the drawing, and possession given in thirty days. There will be six or eight good men appointed, to superintend the drawing of the tickets. The subscriber hopes from the great inducement held out, to be enabled to complete his drawing very shortly. The drawing will take place in Nicholasville.

The Scheme will commence drawing on the 27th, November, 1815. The Managers will be George Walker, Wm. Caldwell, John Hawkins, Archibald Logan, James Clark, John McKimney, Thos. B. Scott, John Downing and Daniel Bowen.

## Doctor Joseph Boswell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James P. entis, near the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.

39th September 2d 1815.

## Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE. Lexington, July 28th, 1815.





### FROM DABNEY'S POEMS.

LADY, that form so slight and fair  
Was, surely never doomed to bear  
The season's change, the hand of pain,  
And fell disease's racking train,  
That, must, from year to year attend  
Life's course, till life itself shall end.

That heart, so pure, so soft, so good,  
That scarce has yet a pang withstood,  
Was, surely, never meant to bear  
Grief, sorrow, woe, deceit, despair,  
And all the mental ills that rend  
The human heart, till life shall end.

In some fair island, far removed,  
Whose groves of bliss an angel loved,  
Where winter's gloom was never known,  
Nor fell disease's hollow groan;  
Where grief, deceit, despair and woe,  
Dare not their forms of horror show.

LADY was placed thy destined lot—  
But fate that destiny forgot;  
Or, envious of thy blissful state,  
Some fiend of earth, and earthly hate,  
Gave thee to pain and sorrow here,  
Betrayed thee to this world of care.

### Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his Machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will be promptly received and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual. JOHN COLDWELL. Lexington, August 20, 1815. 34tf

### STOP THE PREACHER!!

### 20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday last a Yellow Man named DAVID, 45 years of age, about five feet 9 inches high, of a slender frame, somewhat knock-knee'd—by profession a Methodist Preacher, for which no doubt he will attempt to pass himself, as he has taken with him a small Pocket Bible, with part of a silver clasp to it, and a large family Bible in which is recorded the names of his children between the Old and New Testaments—he also took with him a Bay Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is considerably marked on his hind parts by Muskettoes, having lately come up from Orleans. Had, when he left me, a plain French silver Watch, and the only clothes recollected, is a short Coat, and Overalls of blue and white striped Country Cotton. I understand he has a forged pass, and is supposed to be in company with a black man named CHARLES, who is also runaway, (the property of Mr. David Sutton of this place.) The aforesaid David reads, preaches and prays tolerably well. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be cheerfully paid to any person who will secure the said Mulatto man, DAVID, for me. W. HENRY. Lexington, Ky. October 10, 1815. 42tf

### STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state. JAMES DEVERS. October 10, 1815. 42tf

### To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS. MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise. JOHN BRYAN. October 7.

### EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their use for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most. I have taken the necessary steps to secure a patent for this invention, and expect that no gentleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan. J. B.

### Woodford County, set.

TAKEN UP by Cornelius Edwards, of said County, on the waters of Clear-Creek, near Castleman's Tanyard, a BAY MARE, six or seven years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a few white hairs in her forehead, left hind foot white up to the ankle joint, pretty heavy made, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to thirty five dollars before me, this 8th day of August, 1815.

A true copy from my stray book.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, J. R. W. C. October 30. 44\*3f

### Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raceon & Muskrat Skins, for sale. P. & W. BAIN. 26

### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company. Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-t

### DANCING SCHOOL.

#### JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavotte of Vestris, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionery Store, Mill street. An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

### Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality. JAMES PRENTISS, THOS. G. PRENTISS. August 14. 33

### For Sale

#### A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of JOHN EADS. Lexington, May 1.—18

### Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer. Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

### Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & McKinney, ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. JOHN BRIDGES, Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory. 41 October 10, 1814.

### The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 Hiram Shaw.

### Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by MCALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor. Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf

### BOOTS & SHOES.

#### L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO, LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, C. Nov. 8, 1815—45-tf

### J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccoon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-ttOct.

### Plastering & Stocowork.

#### ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina] BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stocowork, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street. ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG. March 11, 1815. 11-tf

#### Cornelius Mershon,

#### TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. & E. WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

### Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. EZRA WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

### Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's clothes, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true. HUGH CRAWFORD. June 12th 24

### Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

### Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, May 28, 1815.

### WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only. JOHN H. MORTON, & Co. Steam Mill Lexington. September 1, 1815. 36

### I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Candles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Briddles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above. July 24, 1815. 31

### Allen & Grant,

#### Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them. Pittsburgh, May 6.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. JAMES MAXWELL, JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers. JAMES MAXWELL. Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility. JAMES PRENTISS, THOMAS G. PRENTISS. Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-tf

### Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons. TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER. October 3d, 1815. 41—

### WANTED,

#### A NEGRO WOMAN,

ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Oct. 7, 1815. 41-tf

### New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street. I. & E. WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

### CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street. MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN. Oct. 9, 1815.

### Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by George Lingenfelter, living on Shannon's Run a bay Mare, 14 hands high, a Star in her forehead, 14 years old; Appraised to \$9 before me this 13th Day of July, 1815. J. S. ROBB.

### CASH

### WILL BE GIVEN FOR 150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season. LEWIS SANDERS. October 9, 1815. 41-tf

### For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—Inquire of DOWNING & GRANT. October 7. 41-tf

### For Sale,

THAT ELEGANT LOT lying on Main-street, adjoining the Baptist Meeting House. The Lot is 66 feet front, running back to short street—One other Lot on Main Street, adjoining the residence of the late Dr. Richard W. Downing—This Lot is 66 feet front, running half way back to Short Street; One other Lot on Water street, continued, 49 1/2 feet front running back 160 feet—A Liberal credit will be given for any of the above property—As persons desirous of purchasing will wish to view the ground, a further description is deemed unnecessary. JAS. DEVERS. August 28th, 1815.

### NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail. Tilford, Scott & Trotter. Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

### Coach and Harness Making.

#### ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited. Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—t

### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c. Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TARK & LAMP-BLACK. Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-REY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, lively, and quite safe for a lady to drive. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey. N. BURROWS. Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-tf

### NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is receiving a large assortment of Merchandise, which will be sold at reduced prices, by Wholesale or Retail. E. W. CRAIG. Lexington, Sept. 9, 1815.—37-tf

### WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co. Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-tf

### NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash. Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

### Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens, Glass & China Wares; which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country. September 7, 1815.—37

### Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the gaol. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves. J. LAMSON. May 13. 20

### FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to JOHN COLEMAN, Brewer, Lexington. September 9, 1815.—37-tf

### David Todd

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street. 36 August 17.

### George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession. 1 January 2, 1815.

### Cheap Spun Cotton.

The subscriber has now at his factory, an assortment of COTTON YARNS, BOTH WARP AND FILLING, which he offers at the following low Prices, Viz.—700 at 25 per dozen. 800 at 18 10 1-2d. per dozen. 900 at 14 9d. per dozen. 1000 at or about 8d. per pound. JOHN MCALLIE, 1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. August 17, 1815. 34—

### Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK. Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf